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NUMBER 302

EVENING BULLETIN.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$1 a year or 12 copies a week, if mailed \$5 Weekly Bulletin \$1.
Closely Patronized.—In Advance.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$2; Weekly 2 copies 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$3; 6 copies 12; 12 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin—12 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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| One square, 10 lines | One square, 10 lines |
| Do, each additional insertion | Do, each additional insertion |
| Do, one week | Do, one week |
| Do, two weeks | Do, two weeks |
| Do, three weeks | Do, three weeks |
| Do, four weeks | Do, four weeks |
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| Do, eighteen weeks | Do, eighteen weeks |
| Do, nineteen weeks | Do, nineteen weeks |
| Do, twenty weeks | Do, twenty weeks |

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

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Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted at the expiration of that time.

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Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In Weekly Journal.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; each continuance, 75 cents.

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notices must be taken to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisements before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1857.

OUR CURRENCY.—The multiplicity of bank notes in circulation among us and the continual apprehension that some of the banks whose issues are current here at a small discount will break keep our community in a state of feverish excitement, and every one who has in his possession any money of country banks is hastening to put it off in the course of trade. Every one is expecting from day to day to hear of the failure of one or more of these country banks and is anxious to get rid of such currency. Eventually they are thrown upon the hands of the brokers or merchants. If sold to the brokers, it is done at a discount of from two to five or perhaps ten per cent. If paid to the merchant, who is of course obliged to use the discount, he is necessarily compelled to put a corresponding additional price upon his goods. Thus the loss falls at last upon the mechanics and laborers, the consumers, who receive this kind of currency in payment for their work, and are compelled to pay it out again for the necessities of life.

All this loss might easily be avoided by the adoption of a system similar to that already in operation in New England by which the circulation of the country banks is kept always safe and at par. By an arrangement entered into between the several country banks which are really solvent and intend to do only a legitimate banking business, the Suffolk Bank at Boston is constituted a bank of redemption for their issues. This central bank requires all those which are parties to the arrangement to keep on deposit a certain amount of coin, with which its issues are redeemed as they are presented. In this manner the circulation of the banks of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts are redeemed as they come into Boston, day by day. Whenever a country bank fails to keep its deposit up in the bank of redemption in Boston, its notes are discarded in the commercial metropolis of New England, and the news of its discredit, conveyed by telegraph, necessarily stops the further circulation of their bills until they make up the required deposit. Thus all of these country banks are confined to a legitimate business. Whenever their circulation exceeds what they are able to provide for, they are summarily checked up and compelled to redeem or to go into liquidation.

A similar arrangement might easily be made among the sound and solvent banks of the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Tennessee, and all their circulation would be maintained in good credit and would pass at par in any of these States from which the bank of redemption would be easily accessible. This plan would be mutually beneficial to the banks themselves and to the people. The sound banks would be known and their circulation would be commensurate with their ability to redeem it, and they would be entirely protected against the panics occasioned by the sudden discrediting of here and there one of the country banks that is really unworthy of public confidence, and the people among whom the issues of these sound banks would circulate at par would be saved the ruinous discounts to which they are now subjected directly or indirectly upon the paper of the country banks. This check system would tend more than anything else to prevent the banking institutions which acceded to the proposed arrangement from indulging in the hazardous speculations which have in almost every instance of suspension or failure been the chief causes of the difficulties which have produced the failures or suspensions.

The city of Louisville, from her geographical position, presents peculiar advantages for the location of such a bank of redemption for the States which we have named. She is the geographical center of these five States whose bank issues are most circulated in this section of the country and might properly be selected as the location for the bank of control by which this currency should be regulated.

There are other and important considerations connected with this proposition, which demand the attention of our people. We find them set out in an

article in the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, from which we quote: "Where the banks of a State are subject to no check except to that which they hold upon each other, they are very apt to rush into illegitimate banking enterprises and risk their capitals and the interests of their stockholders. When a dozen or more banks are engaged in these outside operations, it is of but little avail for the sounder banks and those engaged in legitimate banking to remonstrate. Thus the weaker banks are kept up by the forbearance of the stronger ones, until finally a commercial revulsion envelopes the whole in ruin. It is superfluous to observe that a depreciated currency in bank bills is a curse to any community. It is felt by all, rich and poor. The rich suppose they are comparatively slightly affected by it, because they are too shrewd to lose anything directly in the matter of depreciated bills. But a depreciated currency deranges industry and makes everything we consume cost more than it otherwise would. This, in turn, increases the expenses of the industrial classes, and thus renders them unable to pay rent or improve their condition. These things react on the landholder, the capitalist, the trader and mechanic." These are important considerations. Not only the regulation of the currency, but the enhancement of the trade and business of the city may be affected by the plan proposed, and we cannot perceive any good or substantial reasons why such an arrangement should not be promptly entered into among all the country banks whose notes are largely circulated here and which intend to do an honest, safe, and legitimate banking business. It may be done without the intervention of any legislation whatever, or, if a new banking institution for this purpose should be required, a charter for it could without doubt be easily procured from the approaching Legislature.

INFLUENCE OF THE RECENT EXHIBITIONS.—The pleasure afforded by the recent Agricultural and Mechanical exhibitions, though of an elevating and refining character, socially considered, is in no wise comparable to the more beneficial effects which have accrued, and will long continue to be felt in our city and State. Our mechanics and manufacturers were presented with an opportunity for the display of their skill, energy, and capacity to produce that is rarely had. Thousands of strangers congregated here. They saw at a glance the entire system and scale of Louisville manufactures. They became convinced of the superior excellence of this point as a place for the purchase of all manner of supplies, and there was not an exhibitor at either fair but reaped a rich harvest in sales and profits from the small outlay attending the exhibition. In this respect both fairs were most complete successes, and it is gratifying to hear the unbounded commendation bestowed upon them by exhibitors. There can be no doubt entertained but that the recent liberal manifestation of spirit and energy toward the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, by our leading merchants, was an immediate consequence of the success attending the fair. Louisville, never before, was fairly and properly presented to the world, and the demonstration of her capacities and glorious advantages on these late occasions was so palpable that none could have failed to notice and admire them.

The National Fair completely vindicated to every visitor the superiority of Louisville's natural location over that of any other point in the West. Hundreds of manufacturers from abroad, who had never visited the place before, were struck with the immense advantages of our city as a place for the establishment of manufactories of any and every description. We hear of five persons from the East who contemplate, and, indeed, have made arrangements for the erection of factories in this city. All these are cheering indications, and only tend to show that all Louisville needs for the full development of her resources, is a further degree of energy and enterprise among her mechanics.

DEDICATION OF A GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—The very interesting exercises connected with the opening of the German Baptist Church at the corner of Chestnut and Hancock streets, yesterday, were attended by large audiences, morning, afternoon, and evening. The edifice is a very neat and substantial one, and has been built by the liberal contributions of a few of our leading Baptists and other friends. It is an enterprise worthy of the aid of all who have at heart the progress of true Protestantism.

Yesterday afternoon Rev. Mr. Fleischmann, of Philadelphia, delivered a very able address in English. He gave a full account of the origin and history of the German Baptists, and the bitter persecutions which they had undergone from the authorities of Prussia, Austria, and Denmark.

Last night the services were conducted in German. The church will hereafter be open every Sabbath and a sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, who is a gentleman of fine abilities.

The New York Times publishes some interesting letters from China. One of the correspondents states that the English Plenipotentiary will insist on the opening of nine ports, with the privilege of having a Consulate and a guard of soldiers at five of these ports, and a Consulate at the remaining four; he will also demand a grant of land at each for the erection of forts. This is a pretty strong indication that England intends to have some solid security for the faithful observance of the treaty she is about to dictate.

A correspondent writing from Shanghai, states that the people at the North exhibit the utmost indifference about the war. This is important information, for it proves that the fight is a local one, and is confined very much, on the Chinese side, to Yeh and his Cantonese. In that case the Emperor may be expected to yield without any great display of force to the demands of the British Representative, backed as they will be by the French and American Ministers, and the war will be brought to a speedy and successful close.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—We publish in another column a very nearly complete list of the passengers who were saved in the ill-fated steamer Central America. We derive the interesting and mournful catalogue from a different source than our regular telegraphic dispatches.

Judge George N. Green, a graduate of West Point and a prominent Indiana politician, died at Mt. Vernon on the 11th.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—We have spent a portion of two days in the new building and the library of the Medical School of the University of Louisville, with a view of giving the friends of that Institution a knowledge of its renovation from the disastrous fire of last December, and of its complete equipment for its high and responsible duties to society. The casualty of last year was indeed disastrous, but the Trustees of the University took hold of the case in a proper spirit, and determined to bring the Medical Department through it not only unshorn of any of its claims as the dispenser of important and momentous medical instruction, but with renewed, enlarged, and substantial resources for accomplishing the purposes of its endowment and its existence. We are so deeply penetrated by the noble efforts of the Trustees in this direction, that, in view of what they have done and are doing, we feel impelled by a sense of public duty to contribute our humble aid to the work. The little that is in our power shall be cheerfully given.

The new building of the University Medical School, now nearly completed, occupies the ground covered by the former edifice. The arrangements of the new structure, however, vary widely from those of the former. The general lecture room occupies the end of the building formerly used for the chemical room, but, instead of being in the basement as that was, the new room is in the first story. It is large, finely lighted and ventilated, and is in such harmony with the laws of acoustics that a full voice may be distinctly heard in any part of it. It is, moreover, so ingeniously contrived that the Professor of Chemistry uses it in common with his colleagues. His experiments are performed in a recess of the room, in full view of the class, and the disagreeable gases evolved are all carried off without entering the lecture room. This is a great improvement upon the former room. The admirable apparatus, a great deal of which was purchased by Professor Silliman in Paris and Berlin, has received considerable accessions from Prof. Smith, and we know of no experiment in chemistry that may not be fully made and exhibited by this excellent apparatus of the laboratory.

Immediately over the general lecture room is the amphitheater planned and arranged by Dr. Palmer, Professor of Anatomy. Its adaptation to the end for which it is designed leaves nothing to be desired. It is unsurpassed, and we think unequalled. The light streams in upon it from every desirable quarter, and its ventilation is as nearly perfect as possible. An immense skylight, very much larger and better than the old one, is immediately over the table of the demonstrator, and ten large windows flood the room with light and air. The arrangement of the seats is particularly worthy of notice. They are so projected that every occupant is in a line with the Professor and his "subject," and the minute details of the latter may be as perfectly seen from the upper circle of seats as from the lowest. The seats themselves are wide and well adapted for comfort. The first impression on entering this amphitheater is that it is small, but it soon enlarges upon the vision, as the mind gathers in its full dimensions. It will comfortably seat six hundred persons. It is almost as fine a triumph of economy in space as the honeycomb itself.

On the same floor with the amphitheater is the large and splendid room for the Museum. The anatomical and pathological specimens designed for this room have been shipped from Paris, and many of them have already arrived in safety. We noticed a number of the ship-worn and foreign-looking cases in the University building. The Dean of the Faculty has politely permitted us to read a letter from the great European Biblioplist, Hector Boscange, under whose orders the articles for the Museum were constructed. This distinguished man passed some days here a few years since, and is a warm personal friend of the University. Referring to the specimens in question, he says: "My friend [Prof. Tardieu] declares that no such preparations have ever been sent to America, and that the University of Louisville may be proud to have them." Among these treasures are Dr. Auzoux's models, which in Europe are considered indispensable to the medical professor. When we think of these rare and priceless acquisitions, we are really tempted to congratulate the Faculty of the school upon their late calamity. In the same story, at the west end of the building, are the dissecting rooms, which are large, airy, fully ventilated, and perfectly lighted. It needs but a glance to assure one that they are a vast improvement upon the dark, damp, and ill-ventilated suite of rooms they replace.

In the story below this is the large room for the library. It is worthy of the magnificent, choice, and various material that is to adorn its shelves. We spent some time amongst the learned tomes of this library, feasting enough to whet our literary appetites for a great many more repasts of the sort. Among its rich and curious volumes, we especially noted the works of Hippocrates, the father of Medicine. The edition of the library was printed in Geneva, 1665, the year of the persecution of the Janesens in France, and about the time the English were causing that flurry among the Hollanders so accurately and feelingly described by Diedrich Knickerbocker. As we looked upon the venerable tome, we felt that we were almost near enough to the sage of Cos to shake hands with him. We should like, by the way, to hear the old fellow read the hard Latin of this Geneva edition of his works. We rather think he would prefer illustrating Athens of her Plague several times over. Next in interest and in antiquity, we noticed the great work of Swammerdam, published in 1737. The library seems to be peculiarly full in the matter of plates, certainly a very important matter in a medical library. As an example of its richness in this respect, we may cite Cruveilhier's celebrated work. The great London teachers, notwithstanding all their hospital facilities, and their extended museums of pathological and anatomical specimens, refer in their lectures, we are informed, more frequently to Cruveilhier's plates than to any other means of demonstration. We looked through the wonderful stores of his work, and felt no surprise at the high value placed upon it by medical teachers. It is a combination and concentration of hospital facilities such as no one or two or three hospitals in the world could furnish. Equal in importance is Carswell's collection of pathological plates, which is a portrait of the present state of British medical philosophy.

sophy is beyond all price. In like manner, we found every department of medical science thoroughly represented by the works of the master minds of the profession. We, however, have neither time nor space for further details. Nor are they necessary. We feel persuaded that this is the best medical library in our country, and that its facilities in the essential branch of medical education upon which we have more particularly dwelt entitle it to the earnest attention of all students who may desire to pursue their profession with honor to themselves, and usefulness to those who confide in them. We certainly had no idea, until we examined these books in person, that there was such a body of medical literature of the highest class in this country, much less in our midst.

The new edifice, we are assured, will soon be ready for its library, its museum, its professors, and its classes. The workmen are actively engaged in completing it, and by the time the students need the lecture rooms they will be ready, and all who come up to this school for instruction may confidently rely upon enjoying one of the finest and most commodious buildings ever erected in this country for teaching medical science.

We subjoin a list of the Faculty of this institution. Its members do not need a word of commendation from us. Their simple names are more potent than whole columns of the brightest eulogy:

CHARLES W. SHORT, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany.
HENRY MILLER, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
LESLIE P. YANDELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, and Dean of the Faculty.
BENJAMIN E. PALMER, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.
ROBERT J. BERCKENRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
JOSHUA B. FLINT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
THEODORE S. BILL, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Thus complete in the elements of a first class medical school, with a spacious and splendid building, perfect in all its appointments, with a library in some capital respects unequalled in America, and a museum crowded with the richest materials of illustration, with a Faculty whose united fame is strong enough to illumine the continent, and with the prestige of the most brilliant past success, the future career of the Medical School of the University of Louisville promises to attract the attention and applause of the profession in all quarters of the globe. Unquestionably its lofty and glorious success is a fixed fact.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.—A few days since (Saturday, September 12), a very unfortunate accident occurred in Maysville, which resulted in the death of an old and most estimable citizen of that place—Mr. William Stillwell. He was standing in the third story of his extensive planing mill and accidentally fell to the ground. His death occurred in a few hours.

Mr. Stillwell was one of the pioneer merchants and manufacturers of the West, and although partially withdrawn from trade his name was known all along the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. He had secured by enterprise industry and frugality a fine fortune, which he leaves to his children, one of whom is the lady of Dr. B. J. Dudley, of this city. Mr. Stillwell died at the age of seventy-two years, worthy of the simple but expressive epitaph—"an honest man, the noblest work of God."

ARIZONA.—From a private letter to Lieut. Mowry a sad state of things is represented in the Gadsden Purchase. Since the unfortunate expedition of Col. Crabbie into Sonora the most inveterate hostility between the settlers of this district and the Mexicans has been engendered. Like the Jews and Samaritans of yore—they have no dealing together. The Americans in the Territory are undivided—some in favor of filibustering, and others opposed to it; some in favor of murdering and robbing the Mexicans wherever found and others opposed to it. It results that they are in a state of anarchy. There is no government, no protection to life, property or business, no law, no self-respect or morality among the people. They are living in a perfect state of nature, without the restraining influence of civil or military law or the amelioration of society.

THE WEATHER.—True to the almanac and the course of nature, we had yesterday a dark, gloomy, chilly, and disagreeable day. Fires were comfortable, and coats "all buttoned up before" much more pleasant than light summer raglans.

The season of the equinox was thus duly and seasonably inaugurated. The days and nights are now of equal duration.

MILITARY PARADE.—The Citizen Guards passed up Main street on Saturday afternoon in gallant style, with banners flying and music playing, under the command of Major Hawley, their drill master. They visited the country seat of Rev. Dr. Craik, and were most hospitably entertained.

ARREST.—Yesterday morning Officer Rust arrested on Broadway a man named Otwell, who stole several weeks since the horse and buggy of Mr. Wilkes. It was only after a long and desperate chase that the rascal could be secured.

NEW TOBACCO.—Mr. Richard Usher informs us that he purchased on Saturday several hundred pounds of loose tobacco of this year's crop from a wagon. This is the first new tobacco that has appeared in market.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.—Yesterday a man named Wm. Swincher was arrested on Eighteenth street by officers Ball, Bligh, and Weatherford. He had stolen a horse from the neighborhood of Vincennes on Thursday night.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. McFall, who was drowned at Shippingport on Thursday, was found on the slate banks above New Albany on Saturday morning. The body of Mr. Bishop has not yet been found.

MARRIED.
In Harrison county, on the 16th inst., by Elder John A. Gano, Mr. JAMES R. SWINNEY, of Louisville, to Miss LILLY LILLY, daughter of Benjamin Lilly, Esq., of Harrison county.

DIED.
In this city, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., JOHN S. TONAR.
In Chicago, on Friday, DAVID STAFFORD, printer.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is still falling. Last evening there were 30 inches water in the canal. We have had several showers, and the weather now is very cool.
The condition of the river between here and Cairo and the position of boats is given in the memoranda furnished us by the officers of the D. A. Given and Dr. Robertson, which will be found in another column.

The Mississippi at St. Louis was at a stand on Friday. The Upper Mississippi was rising. The Missouri was very low and at a stand.

For New Orleans.—The Dr. Robertson will leave this evening and connect at Cairo with the packets for St. Louis and New Orleans. The Robertson has splendid accommodations and attentive officers.

The D. A. Given has proven herself one of the best low water boats afloat. She has just performed a remarkably quick trip. Going down she had 400 tons freight and did not set a spar. She will return to Cairo to-morrow evening.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and the Empire is the evening packet.

The fine steamer Wm. Dickson, Capt. Duncan, is the regular packet for Henderson to-day.

The steamer Nettie Miller has been purchased by Capt. J. & D. Hughes, of Nashville, for \$6,300. Capt. Cartwright is hereafter to command her.

Capt. T. W. Scott, formerly of the Missouri river packet St. Ange, has purchased the controlling interest in the steamer Ben Bolt.

The steamer Hibernia, from this city for Parkersburg, struck a ledge of rocks, which caused her to leak. With the aid of the pumps she managed to keep afloat until her arrival at Coalport, where she was compelled to discharge her cargo to save it, as the water was gaining on her. Fortunately none of her cargo was injured, and it was stowed away in a barge. She returned to Cincinnati to go on the ways for repairs. She made from eight to ten inches water. Her cargo consisted of 2,100 bbls flour, 100 do alcohol, 50 tierces hams and 200 boxes starch. Capt. Cook entered protest at Pomeroy.

Steamer John Tompkins Sunk.—This steamer, from this port bound for Cairo, is reported sunk at Oil Creek. On one side she is lying in four feet and on the other in five feet of water. She will doubtless be raised again. Most of her cargo was insured here. It will be however recovered in a damaged condition. The John Tompkins was purchased some months ago by Mr. Patterson, of Jeffersonville, and she had undergone thorough repair. On leaving here, she grounded on Portland bar and was there for two days.

Since the above we have conversed with the pilot of the John Tompkins. He says that the boat struck a log which lay imbedded in the sand, tearing out a considerable portion of her cargo. The cargo in her hull consisted of potatoes and pork. The latter will sustain no damage. Her deck was free of water. She will be raised with but little difficulty. The underwriters have dispatched Mr. Richard Smith to her.

THE RECENT STORM.—The papers bring us accounts of the recent storm on the Atlantic coast, in which the steamer Central America was lost.

At Wilmington, N. C., immense quantities of rain fell during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and, as a consequence, the water courses, ponds, creeks, &c., were swollen to an enormous extent, and much damage was done by overflows, carrying away of bridges, &c.

In town the effects of the storm were apparent in the number of trees and of branches uprooted, twisted off, and scattered about the different streets. Many fences were blown down, and some slight damage done to houses.

On the sea coast the gale was terribly severe. Down at Wrightsville Sound the waters of the sea swept over the different sand banks and marshes, covering them all. The tide of course rose to a very unusual height, and swept away like chaff several of the bathing and boat houses of the resident inhabitants. Boats were washed out of these latter and landed high on the shore. Trees and fences were blown down.

The damage to the shipping on the coast has been very extensive. The gale does not seem, from accounts received, to have extended far into the interior. Passengers by the northern train felt but little of the storm north of Goldsboro, and by the southern train about Fair Bluff seems to have been its limits.

By the boats from Fayetteville we learn that the effects of the blow were not experienced severely above Elizabeth. Below this point the low ground crops of corn, &c., are seriously injured.

[From the Baltimore Sun of Thursday.]

ANOTHER FEARFUL RIOT.—Three Persons Wounded.—Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, the lower end of Bond street was made the scene of another most exciting riot. About that hour a hack load of desperadoes, crying out for the "Rough Stuff," passed down the street, and when opposite the house of Henry Smith, alias English Harry, they stopped, and from the hack poured a volley into the house from muskets which they had concealed in it. Not less than forty marks of shot could be counted in the wall and windows. The windows above and below were shattered. The shots were returned from the house, but with what effect on the party in the hack we know not.

Three persons are said to have been wounded. One, an old lady of seventy years, named Mrs. Dixon, who lived next door, received a shot in the arm, slightly wounding her. Two boys were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the leg; neither dangerously. They were taken away without being known.

The whole street was in a perfect state of excitement, the citizens being, as natural, terribly frightened. The party in the hack, after performing their intentions, drove off. Sergeant Smith succeeded in arresting George Coulson, G. H. Stone, and Edward Aray, of the hack party, and James Henry and Wm. Johnson, of those in the house. The officers obtained four muskets from the hack party, and two guns and a pistol from the house. This is the third time this house has been attacked within a week.

The Lawrence Divorce Suit.—In this better-known as the "gimlet-hole case," a number of witnesses, including some eighteen or twenty females, many of them in the height and breadth of the fashion, appeared in the common pleas court yesterday afternoon, and many spectators had assembled, curious to hear the testimony developed in the case. The lawyers, however, defeated the general expectation by an arrangement in relation to this injunction, which dispensed with the necessity of going into any evidence for the present.—*City Gas.*

United States Marshal Hyams, for the Northern District of Louisiana, has in custody in the jail of Baton Rouge, one Meunier, arrested some time since for robbing the mail bags of \$4,000, money sent from New Orleans to Morehouse parish by Ball, Buchanan, & Co.

The St. John, N. B., papers estimate that 150 families were rendered homeless by the great fire at Portland, N. B., last Friday. No loss of life occurred, but several persons were hurt.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1887.

GOVERNMENTAL FATUITY.—The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that the fact has been exposed that the Calcutta Government had absolute warning of what was going to take place months before the India mutiny broke out. Not merely the warnings of opinion, such as were expressed by old General Napier, but clear, unmistakable announcements, such as those which preceded the gunpowder plot in England, and which through being attended to saved King and Parliament. In November last Gholab Singh, an old Sikh chieftain, wrote to Lord Canning, the Governor-General at Calcutta, that the Mahomedans intended to rise, and had offered him the direction of the projected movement. The Government, it is said, laughed and did not even reply to the letter. In their self-complacent wisdom, they doubtless looked upon it as a trick of the old man to ingratiate himself; but, allowing the probability of this supposition, what Government with a spark of prudence would have slighted the intelligence, and left it without an attempt at investigation? This, however, is as nothing compared with what follows. An English merchant had had his suspicions excited, and even converted into certainty, and upon communicating his information to Government he received the same treatment.

This person is stated to have been a Mr. Hamilton. He had long carried on business in Cawnpore and Allahabad, and had gained the confidence of the native dealers. From them he received a friendly notice to send away his family in six months. At first he refused, but at last he became convinced there was impending peril, and he followed the advice. At the same time he wrote to the Government and offered to obtain further particulars. But the authorities were too well satisfied with their own knowledge, and this letter, like that from Gholab Singh, was not even acknowledged. It is to be admitted that these statements may require confirmation, but they wear a strong appearance of truth. Assuming them to be correct, the history of human conceit and apathy hardly furnishes a similar instance of infatuation. Either fact taken singly might have been expected to excite vigilance, but the two, from such totally different sources, amounted to a hand writing upon the wall which only an official Nebuchadnezzar would have disregarded. Nothing was done, and Delhi, the great arsenal of the country, was left without even a single company of European troops; while the Calcutta authorities were busy in framing a law to extend the native power so as to bring the people to perfect political equality with their rulers, and to enable them to sit as judges in the law courts.

TARIFF DECISIONS.—The collector of customs for the port of New York assessed a duty of twenty-four per cent. on an article of "the same texture and material of the ordinary white woolen flannel of commerce, but a colored or plaid fabric." The Secretary of the Treasury on appeal overruled the decision, saying that it is entitled to duty at the rate of nineteen per cent. That it is composed of wool, or colored, or printed, does not change its character as known in the trade, nor tenure it from the schedule in which "flannels" are provided for specially. The Secretary of the Treasury has also overruled the decision of the same collector that checked flannels must pay a duty of twenty-four instead of nineteen per cent.

A question was submitted by the collector for the port of Boston, on appeal from his decision assessing duty on twenty-five bales of wool imported, claimed to be entitled to free entry under schedule I of the tariff of 1867, as of the value of twenty cents or less per pound at the original place of exportation. The collector, on comparing the aggregate cost of the wool with the quantity appearing on the invoice after making the proper reduction of the foreign weight to our own, found that the wool, as shown by the invoice, cost 20 35-100 per pound, and assessed a duty of 24 per cent. under the classification in schedule C of the tariff of 1867, of "wool, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for."

The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed this decision, saying: "In estimating the foreign value of wool, with reference to its exemption from or liability to duty, the appraisers can determine such value independently of the invoice, by the prices current and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets, such as they employ in ascertaining the foreign values of other staple articles of import."

Lola Montez is bound to keep herself before the public. The last anecdote about her is not bad. It is related that while in Montreal she visited a well-known confectionary establishment, on Notre Dame street, and while there was annoyed by the entrance of several young army officers, who, under the pretence of buying something, gazed pertinaciously and unpleasantly at fair Lola. After submitting a while, Miss Montez walked up to the mistress of the saloon, and asked, "Madam, how much do these persons owe you?" Her only answer, at first, was a look of surprise; but on the question being repeated she was told, "One shilling and six pence." "Here it is, then," said Lola; "I would not wish that these gentlemen should lose a single copper in gratifying their curiosity by staring at me." The officers retreated in confusion.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says there are more than fifty streets in London crowded as much as Broadway in New York ever is, and the walks being much narrower, it is easy to imagine what the difficulties are in progressing. The Londoners are not early risers, but rather turn night into day. Very few persons take breakfast before 9 o'clock, and 12, midnight, is considered a very early hour to retire. Places of amusement keep open till one and sometimes two in the morning, and in the gardens, where pyrotechnic displays are a prominent feature, the fire-works are not out till twelve.

It appears that four more cargoes of negroes from Africa, numbering 1,783 likely hands, have been landed on the Cuban coast, within half a mile of the country seat of the Governor, General Concha. These negroes, who are obtained on the African coast at very little cost, are said to be worth in the aggregate \$1,069,800. The enormous profits of the slave trade embolden the traders to run all risks. The combined British and American fleets on the African coast cannot stop the trade.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We learn from Lexington that Miss Sarah Thomas, sister of Hon. B. C. Thomas, Judge of the Fayette County Court, was found dead in her bed Sunday morning. There were rumors prevalent that she had committed suicide.

Either from ignorance or murderous disregard of the lives of the people of Geneva, the fattening influence of arsenic has been brought to bear upon the chickens supplied to the market of that city. The police one morning seized a quantity of delicate plump chickens, brought in from a neighboring village in Savoy. The poultry was examined, and, to the horror of everybody, found to contain arsenic. A number of individuals were arrested, but nothing further had been disclosed.

Washington Irving is gathering the materials for a life of Kit Carson.

Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie has a new work in press; so has "Grace Greenwood."

A current *ca d'at* in Washington City is that a duel is again brewing between the editor of the Richmond South and the nameless knight of the Enquirer.

The physician in the House of Correction, at Lawrence, Mass., reports it almost impossible to treat delirium tremens successfully now, in consequence of the utter prostration of the nervous system of drunkards by the strychnine so generally used in the manufacture of various liquors.

THE LAW OF THE RAIL.—The New York Court of Appeals has recently made some important decisions in railroad cases, which we will state in brief:

Dead-heads, it seems, can sue for injuries resulting from accidents. The court holds that in all cases where a railroad company voluntarily undertakes to convey a passenger upon their road, whether with or without compensation, if such passenger is injured by the culpable negligence or want of skill of the agents of the company, the court holds the latter liable. *Norton vs. Western Railroad.*

The bodily pain and suffering of the victim of a railroad accident, as well as his medical expenses and pecuniary loss, are proper subjects for compensation. *Ransom vs. the Erie Railroad.*

A carriage meeting a city car is not bound to turn to the right, the statute requiring carriages, when meeting in the highway, to turn to the right, having no application to the meeting of railroad cars with common vehicles in the streets of a city. *Hegan vs. Fifth Avenue Railroad.*

A conductor can eject a passenger for refusing to show his passage-ticket, even if the conductor knows that the party has paid his fare. *Hillard vs. Erie Railroad.*

THE BATTLE OF BALTIMORE.—SPEECH OF GEN. CASS.—The forty-third anniversary of the battle of Baltimore was celebrated with much spirit at Baltimore. At Washington city there was also a celebration. The association of veterans paraded, and, according to the report of the Baltimore Sun, marched to the Executive mansion, but learning that President Buchanan was absent at his country residence, with a passing salute they marched on through the beautiful grounds to the War Department. Here they paid their respects to Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, who responded to the introduction in a patriotic and happy style, and expressive of the gratification afforded him by the call. The honorable Secretary of the Navy, being formally apprised of the universal desire to make him a visit, appeared on the west portico of the Navy Department. The interview here was also one of great pleasure to all.

Mr. Toucey's speech, though brief, was exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with a degree of pathos which seemed to vibrate on every heart. At each of these visitations, the spirit-stirring airs of the music contributed greatly to the general enthusiasm. By acclamation the next call was to the venerable warrior and statesman, Gen. Cass.

With a step almost as vigorous as twenty years ago, he met them on the sidewalk of Pennsylvania Avenue, and extended to each and all a cordial welcome; he expressed his happiness at seeing so many surviving to witness the great prosperity of the country, and hoped they would still long be spared to behold its perpetuation. Pausing a second, the veteran speaker continued:

"Gentlemen, this is the 12th of September. On the 10th of September, forty-three years ago—then in command of the northwestern army—I was sitting in my tent, a postman rode up with a letter to me; I broke the seal. What do you think the letter contained? It announced the glorious truth, which will forever be inscribed on the brightest pages of our country's history: 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours,' from Oliver H. Perry."

"This news spread like lightning, and sent a thrill throughout the whole army, such as it is impossible to conceive. Then came the glorious news from Baltimore. This added to the general enthusiasm and patriotic ardor of the American force."

The speech of the General produced deep feelings, and was quickly responded to by three hearty cheers and Hail Columbia by the band.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.—In New Jersey a Tenant who sets fire to the House he Occupies does not Commit Arson. In the Gloucester courts a few days since, the case of the State vs. James A. Scott, for arson, was tried. The prosecutor stated that defendant had rented a frame building, purchased a stock of tools and materials, for which he had not paid, obtained insurance on them, and then set fire to the building. The counsel for prisoner moved to quash the indictment, insisting that the act was not an indictable offense under the laws of this State; he held that, by the common law of England, it was not felony for a man to burn his own property, and, as tenant, the property was his own, *pro tempore*. Mr. B. supported his position by quotations from numerous authorities. Judge Potts sustained the exception taken by the defendant, and stated that, in order to make the charge of burning a felony, under common law, it must be the property of another, that much discussion had arisen relative to the actual meaning of the term "another," and that the British Parliament, in view of the doubtful construction of the law, had enacted a special statute which was also the case in several States of our Union, but that there was no such law in this State; he also affirmed the right of ownership, as existing in the tenant for the term of his lease, and in reply to a suggestion that the lease was a verbal one, remarked that "a verbal lease is good enough in this State." The case was accordingly dismissed and the prisoner released. *Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

Fatal Collision at Sea between an American and a Genoese Vessel.—Yesterday morning a large American ship, the Western Star, of Boston, put into Queens town, nearly in a sinking condition. About 2 o'clock that morning she came into collision with a strange vessel off the Old Head of Kinsale, went right over her, sending her to the bottom, with every one on board. So sudden was the occurrence, the two vessels meeting in the dark, that the crew of the Western Star could only make out that the other was a bark, but could ascertain nothing of where she was from, or to what nation her crew belonged, except that some of the latter who were on deck when she was struck appeared to be neither American nor British. A Genoese ship arrived also yesterday, the captain of which expressed his opinion that the lost vessel was from his country, but in all probability it will never be clearly ascertained what ship she was or where she was from. Some merchant will, no doubt, miss her, and many hearts will beat anxiously in vain for the return of those who formed her crew, but none will be able to say positively that she was the one they looked for. The Western Star was bound from Rio to Falmouth for orders, with sugar and rice, and she was towed up to the Victoria Dock, at Passage, yesterday, alongside of which she now lies, men being employed constantly at the pumps to keep her afloat, as her cut-water was carried away and several planks in her bottom were started. *Cork Examiner, Sept. 1.*

On the Webster farm in Franklin, N. H., now owned by Rufus L. Tay, a hen died recently, leaving a brood of chickens but a few hours from the shell. The cries of the little brood, in consequence of the loss of their protector, roused the sympathies of another chicken, four months old, which adopted the orphan brood, and for a fortnight past has faithfully performed all the functions of a maternal hen toward them. The manner in which the little foster mother imitates the maternally strut and cluck of her elders is quite amusing.

FROGS.—Years ago, when John Bull or Brother Jonathan wished to concentrate into a single phrase his contempt for the French, he called them "frog-eaters." Among the few old maxims, however, which seem likely to live through all the ages, growing better with the passage of time, like wine long kept, is that which says, "Ad a fobam de putatione." Change of fashion and changes of taste. The once honored and poisonous "love-apple," which in our boyhood was considered an attractive but rather dangerous garden plant, is now the much relished tomato, which everybody devours. Snails, unattractive as they are, in the eye of science are as good as any other shell-fish (?), and scientific cookery considers them a delicacy. Horse flesh is said to furnish juicy roasts and broils, and not long since a gentleman of learning in Paris entertained his guests with soup made from the bones of the mastodon. Good soup it was, too, we are told; rich in the nutritious gelatin, organized in the bones of the mastodon long before the mummies were packed away in the sands.

But let us return to our frogs, an animal in which we have a personal experience somewhat large and varied. The physiological student finds in them the most convenient subject for scientific illustration of the phenomena of the nervous system. In these dissections it is common to strip the skin from the hind quarters of the scientific martyr; and "Deputy Sawbones" is apt to become enthusiastic over the admirable texture of the muscles of the thigh. Firm yet delicate, having a tinge of lilac color which the epicure recognizes as the sure index of that degree of tenderness which, not too soft, resists the mastication with a gentle force, which perishes in sweetness, its cleanly look leads the student to revise his early prejudices, and think that Johnny Capreau may be no fool for eating frogs.

When one has opened the gates of conviction, the hour of temptation is sure to come. He goes, some evening, into a restaurant with a casual friend, who would eat a night-cap if fashion dictated, and that friend orders frogs. A rebellious feeling at the stomach arises, but our student of nature is a hero. He throws off early prejudices, and, with a doubtful speculative, and sceptical face, inserts a thigh in his unwilling mouth. "Shades of spring chicken!" he exclaims, "is this a subject for national obloquy? Shall brother stand against brother because one eats frogs? In the name of Apicius let both eat of such apples of discord as this, and be mutually happy!"

In all our watchings of the human mind, we have never seen old ideas perish and new convictions, new anticipations, and new pleasures take their place so rapidly as when a sceptic first tastes a frog. Single converts are constantly multiplying, friend argues with friend, until frogs are now a staple at our eating houses and the strong card at a free lunch. American prejudice has yielded to Gallic judgment. *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

AN ACTIVE CAREER.—General Albert Sydney Johnston, who succeeds General Harney in command of the army now marching against Utah, was born in Kentucky in the year 1802, and is, therefore, about fifty-five years old. His father removed from Connecticut to Kentucky in 1787, and was one of the pioneers of that region. The son studied at Transylvania University, graduated at West Point, served eight years as lieutenant and adjutant in the sixth regiment United States Infantry, was adjutant general of the Illinois troops with the rank of colonel in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently resigned his commission in the United States army to join that of Texas, which he did shortly after the battle of San Jacinto. Being a good disciplinarian, he perfected the organization of the Texan army, of which he became adjutant general and passed rapidly through all the grades, until in 1837 he was commander-in-chief. In 1839 he acted as Secretary of War under President Lamar, and was in a memorable fight on the Nueces, in which the Texans defeated seven hundred Cherokees. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, General Johnston, at the urgent request of General Taylor, joined the army, and was chosen colonel of the first Texan regiment. This was disbanded with others, afterwards, but Colonel Johnston became inspector-general of General Butler's division, and served as such at the battle of Buena Vista. Being a good disciplinarian, he perfected the organization of the Texan army, of which he became adjutant general and passed rapidly through all the grades, until in 1837 he was commander-in-chief. In 1839 he acted as Secretary of War under President Lamar, and was in a memorable fight on the Nueces, in which the Texans defeated seven hundred Cherokees. 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